

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8449—VOL. LI.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

**SIRTH.**  
On the 19th instant, at her residence, Banker, the wife of Mr. John Martin, deceased.  
On the 19th instant, at Drayton, the wife of Mr. G. Guinn, Captain of Petty Customs, of a daughter.  
On the 19th instant, at her residence, Pyrmont-street, Mrs. W. H. D. Duthie, of a daughter.  
On the 19th instant, at her residence, George-street, Singleton, Mrs. W. H. D. Duthie, of a daughter.  
On the 19th instant, at the House Inn, 119, Pitt-street, the wife of Mr. E. Cunningham, of a son. Both died well.  
On the 19th instant, Mrs. Otto Meyer, of a daughter.  
On the 19th instant, at Wellington, the wife of D. H. Dunlop, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 19th instant, at Merriwa, Edgecliff Road, Mrs. John E. Martin, of a daughter.  
On the 19th instant, at her residence, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. John Martin, of a son.  
On the 19th instant, at her residence, Richmond-Terrace, the wife of Mr. G. Russell, of a son, prematurely, which survived his birth but a few hours.  
On the 19th instant, the wife of John Wilson, 624, Wilshire-Bridge-hill, of a son.  
On the 19th instant, at her residence, Bleak House, Balmain, the wife of Mr. Frederick N. Wiles, of a daughter.  
**MARRIAGES.**

On the 19th instant, at St. Luke's Church, Brisbane, Queensland, by Rev. John Blaxland, Canon Deputy Dean of Rockhampton, rector, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of J. Daly, Esq., Brisbane, No. 20, Pitt-street.  
On the 19th instant, at John's Church, Brisbane, Queensland, by Rev. John Blaxland, M.A., assisted by the Rev. James Hartley, Graham Lloyd Hartley, solicitor, third son of the late Mr. J. C. Hartley, to Miss Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. John Cooper, eldest daughter of the Hon. Daniel Foley Roberts, Esq., M.L.C. of Ravenwood.  
On the 19th instant, at the Municipal Hospital, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. P. F. O'Farrell, C.C., John Patrick Eugene Cuffe, to Miss Bridget Brennan, eldest daughter of Mr. H. H. Paramatta.

**DEATHS.**

On the 19th instant, at his residence, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Mrs. John Martin, widow of the late Captain Purcell of the Royal Artillery, at 87.  
On the 19th instant, at her residence, Chifley-street, Goulburn, Mrs. John Martin, widow of the late Captain Purcell.  
On the 19th instant, at Landowne, near Goulburn, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, Francis, third surviving son of the late Mr. John Martin, deceased.  
On the 19th instant, at her residence, Elizabeth-street, Paddington, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Gabriel Bennett, aged 60 years.  
On the 19th instant, at Udale Cottage, Glebe Point, of consumption, Charles Frederick, aged 17 months, the infant son of A. A. Letherstrom.

**SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S SHIPS.** Informing the public that during this month and the following month, as under—

**TARANAKI.** 100 tons. J. Gardyne, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY for AUCKLAND July 15th.

**PHOEKIE.** 100 tons. H. Harris, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY July 15th.

**TON, CANTERBURY, AND OTAGO.** Taking passengers and freight for TARANAKI and NAPIER.

**PRINCE ALFRED.** 600 tons. H. S. MacInnes, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY July 1st.

**ARRIVING AT SYDNEY.** ... July 1st.

**ARRIVING AT WELLINGTON.** ... July 2nd.

**OTAGO.** 600 tons. W. Smith, commander, will LEAVE NELSON July 2nd.

**ARRIVING AT WELLINGTON.** ... July 2nd.

**ARRIVING AT TARANAKI.** ... July 2nd.

**ARRIVING AT MANUKAU.** ... July 2nd.

**ARRIVING AT MANUKAU.** ... July 4th.

**LEAVE MANUKAU.** ... July 6th.

**ARRIVING AT NELSON.** ... July 10th.

**LEAVE NELSON.** ... July 12th.

**LEAVE NELSON FOR SYDNEY.** ... July 12th.

**LEAVE NELSON FOR AUCKLAND.** ... July 12th.

**LEAVE NELSON FOR TARANAKI.** ... July 12th.

**LEAVE NELSON FOR AUCKLAND.** ... July 12th.

**LEAVE NELSON FOR TARANAKI.** ... July







**THE SYDNEY  
MONTHLY OVERLAND  
MAIL.**

BY THE MAIL STEAMER NORTHAM.  
FROM THE 17TH MAY TO 26TH JUNE, 1865.

Friday, 19th to 26th May.

A NUMBER of gentlemen in the Hunter River District have recently convened themselves under the object of giving the culture and manufacture of sugar a fair and practical trial in that part of the colony. They have made a sugar plantation at Phoenix Park, with every prospect of success. To the south, at Kiama, it is stated that Mr. John Colley has made and exhibited a very fair sample of sugar from the sorghum. Specimens of sugar and treacle, manufactured by Mr. Holliday, at Port Macquarie, were likewise exhibited at the Agricultural Show, at Parramatta, on Saturday last, and very highly commended by all who saw those pledges of a new and important industry.

Mr. John L. Ross has just published a new and beautifully got up map of Port Jackson and the City, with the adjacent municipalities. The map want of such a map, in conjunction with a geographical outline of Port Jackson and its numerous bays and inlets, has long been felt by the mercantile and shipping community.

John Kelly has been committed by the Bench at Yass for harbouring the bushrangers (Gibson and Dunn). His son (arrested with him) was discharged, — probably on account of his youth and ignorance.

Mr. G. A. Smith, (who was the first president of an extensive Harbour and River District), has prepared a series of plans for the defence of the harbour of Port Jackson, which have been laid by him before the select committee of the Assembly, now sitting, to investigate the question of harbour defences.

The essential point of his system consists of boating the two channels on either side of the Sow and Pigs, and commanding the bows of three tugs sent on the rest, one on each of Head, and one on Green Point. It seems to be pretty generally admitted that the present so-called "fortifications" are utterly useless.

Edward Henry Lloyd has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, and Mr. George O'Malley Clarke, Assistant Gold Commissioner, has been appointed to act as Police Magistrate at Euroongi. Mr. T. Hall, of Pitt-street, has been elected for 42 years, between J. Donnelly and Robert Green, in light watermen's skiffs, came off on the Parramatta River. The race—which was pulled over the usual course, namely, from Kissing Point to the Brothers—was a well-contested one. Green was the victor.

The annual meeting of the subscribing members of the New South Wales Temperance Society was held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, last Saturday evening. The attendance was numerous. Alderman Kippax occupied the chair.

Saturday last was the second day of the Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, at their grounds on the western side of the Pyrmont Park. The weather was very severe, and highly respectable attendance the chief attraction.

A deputation consisting of the members of the Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales took place last Monday night, Dr. Bennett in the chair. Dr. Read read a paper on the cultivation of the sugar cane, and Dr. Bennett a paper on the Carbtree tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*.

The anniversary dinner to commemorate the establishment of the order of the "Sons of Temperance," was held on Tuesday evening, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

A two hundred persons dined, and were served down to a dinner, provided by M. Campanioni, which was served at 6 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening a general assembly was held at the Masonic Hall, Pitt-street, by the Feliens' Apprehension Act.

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## THE COUNCIL.

On Thursday, 23d May, the Stamp Duties Bill was brought up from the Assembly and read a first time and referred for a second reading for Tuesday next.—Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the bill to determine the true import of the word "session" as employed in the heading of the bill. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL raised a point of order that it was not competent for the House to go on with this bill while there was yet on the paper for discussion the question referred to them by the Governor, as to the seats of three gentlemen absent from the colony. After discussion, in which Mr. GOWAN took the side with the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the PRESIDENT gave it his opinion that the reading of the bill should stand over until the seats were filled before the House had been disposed of. This ruling was objected to by Mr. DOCKER, who made a motion with a view to take the opinion of the House. A discussion followed on this, which was ended by a motion for an adjournment of the debate until Wednesday next, made by Sir W. MANNING, to afford members an opportunity of making their authorities.—The Australian Paper Company's Bill, and the Fisheries' Bill were taken through committee without amendment.—The Impounding Bill was read a third time and passed, and returned to the Assembly with a message inviting concurrence in the amendments made.

On Friday, 24th, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL brought down the Governor's assent to the Military Contribution Bill, the Trade Marks Bill, and Roger's Settlement Bill.—It was agreed, on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, that Tuesday should be another sitting day in future.—Mr. DEAS THOMSON brought up the report of the Select Committee on the Fitzroy Iron Works' Bill, and the second reading of the bill was deferred. A motion was made to adjourn the session on the question of vacancy arising from the absence of Mr. McARTHUR, Mr. MOREWETHER, and Mr. RUSSELL was resumed, and occupied a considerable time. Mr. WALKER, Mr. GORDON, and the PRESIDENT—the latter of considerable length—spoke in favour of the amendment for declaring the seats vacant, while Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, Mr. A. CAMPBELL, and Mr. JONES supported the original motion. Mr. DEAS THOMSON then reported that the bill was carried by a majority of 11 to 7, thus declaring the above-named gentlemen had not vacated their seats; in other words, that the sitting of Parliament from the 16th of October to the 9th November, 1864, was not a "session."—The Imported Game Protection Bill was considered in committee and reported with amendments.—The Coal-fields Regulation Act Amendment Bill, the Australian Paper Company's Bill, and the Fisheries' Bill were all read a third time and passed.

On Wednesday, 25th, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Stamp Duties Bill, pointing out the different heads of the measure, and stated that the general object was to enlarge the area of taxation—to place our financial system on a surer and broader basis, and to reach property which had hitherto in no way contributed towards the public expenditure. He alluded at some length to the mixed system of taxation in England, and pointed out the unproductiveness of the stamp duties, which (excluding the excise) had hitherto been retained for some years past. The hon. member very logically hinted at the present financial condition of the country, and strongly urged the adoption of this measure as a means of restoring confidence, and increasing and maintaining the public credit of the colony. Mr. DEAS THOMSON, though not altogether approving of the measure, felt it an imperative necessity to give it his support, in order to maintain the credit of the colony, and to remove some of the causes of the present financial difficulties, and pointed out on when the proposed duties came into operation the taxation of the colony would for the first time in its history be greater than that of England. He was not unfavourable to the taxation of property according to the amount of protection it received; but he believed that the stamp duties would be found very onerous and vexatious. Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL was strongly opposed to the introduction of such measures as those proposed. There was, however, but little necessity, and none he thought, for proper administration of the lands, with sixty of sevens, would so increase the general prosperity of the country as to repair the mischief which had been done. Mr. A. CAMPBELL intimated his intention to support the bill provided the 8th clause was amended so as to prevent its having a retrospective effect on bills of promissory notes, &c., already current. He deeply regretted the necessity for such a bill, which he attributed to mismanagement. Sir W. MANNING was prepared to support the bill as an absolutely necessary measure at the present moment, but would only do so on condition of its operation being limited to five years, being the utmost period to which he would consent. Mr. GORDON would gladly have thrown the bill out altogether, but as members seemed disposed to read a second reading, he consented to the insertion of a number of amendments in committee. Mr. WALKER deeply regretted the necessity for the bill, but feared that to propose it would make matters worse. He pointed to the fact that the Government was at any moment liable to be called upon to pay some £633,427 6s. 3d. to banks in the colony, while no provision had been made for meeting £112,776 19s. ed. interest on debentures and £2940 interest on Treasury Bills, and a sum due in London of £12,000. Mr. WALKER believed that debentures had been sent home to meet this interest, and any banker accepting debentures for a specific purpose would feel bound to carry that purpose out. The hon. member deeply regretted this inevitable bill, and pointed to the injurious effects it must have on the commerce of the colony in every possible respect. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied at considerable length. He would be prepared with a proper answer if the hon. member would allow him to state his interest falling due in London. If actual money had not been sent an equivalent had. He did not think the 8th clause would have the retrospective effect attributed to it. The hon. member reviewed the several species and finally pressed his motion. The bill was read a second time.—On the resumption of the adjourned debate on the Session Definition Bill, the point of order that had arisen with regard to the right of the President to prorogue the proceedings was disposed of, and the debate was further adjourned to Wednesday next.

The House went into committee on the Trading Companies' Bill. Upon a motion for postponing one of the clauses, a division was called, and there was a quorum present, the President adjourned the House.

On Thursday, 1st June, Messages were received from the Governor, assenting to the Australian Paper Company's Bill, and to the Fisheries' Protection Bill.—A message was received from the Assembly intimating their disagreement with one of the amendments (the clause in the Impounding Act). The Drainage Bill was also brought up and had a first time. Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved the second reading of the Fitzroy Iron Works' Company's Bill, urging the importance of the company, and going at some length into the evidence in support of the bill. Mr. JONES moved the adjournment of the debate, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence of the value of the company's property or capital, and objecting to the changes made by this bill in the order of debate, which he argued could only be made with the consent of all the parties to the original deed. Mr. DEAS THOMSON quoted from the evidence taken before the committee to show that there was the power which Mr. Johnson denied. Mr. A. CAMPBELL read a valuation of the company's property and also a statement of the liabilities and assets of the company to show that the public was perfectly secured, and strongly supported the bill. Mr. GOWAN supported the bill. The motion for adjournment was approved, and the bill was read a second time.—The House went into committee on the Stamp Duties Bill, but no progress was made—the House rising at an early hour.

On Friday, 2nd, the House went into committee upon the bill, and the Assembly relating to the amendments in the Impounding Bill. The committee, on division of 16 to 3, insisted upon the amendments (rate of travelling), and appointed a select committee to draw up reasons.—The Drainage Bill was read a second time.—The House went into committee on the Customs and Assisted Immigration Bill, which occupied some hours, ensued. The amendments made were—1st, the addition to the 8th clause of a proviso, "Provided that no sum shall be paid for the payment of money or costs, or expenses to be incurred in paying, or causing to be paid as aforesaid, any bill, draft, order, or promissory note, for the payment of money, which shall have been issued before this Act shall have come into operation;" 2nd, in clause 1, the addition of the words "and shall continue in operation until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight;" and, 3rd, in the 6th, 8th, and 11th clauses, the word "Commissioners" was substituted for "Minister."

On Tuesday, 6th, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL laid on the table despatches from the Secretary of State respecting the state of the colonial prisons, and also respecting our gold currency in India.—The Drainage Promotion Bill passed through com-

mittee, and the report was adopted.—On the motion for the adoption of the report of the committee on the Stamp Duties Bill, an amendment was moved for the removal of the word "session" as employed in the heading of the bill to determine the true import of the word "session" as employed in the heading of the bill. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL raised a point of order that it was not competent for the House to go on with this bill while there was yet on the paper for discussion the question referred to them by the Governor, as to the seats of three gentlemen absent from the colony. After discussion, in which Mr. GOWAN took the side with the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the PRESIDENT gave it his opinion that the reading of the bill should stand over until the seats were filled before the House had been disposed of. This ruling was objected to by Mr. DOCKER, who made a motion with a view to take the opinion of the House. A discussion followed on this, which was ended by a motion for an adjournment of the debate until Wednesday next, made by Sir W. MANNING, to afford members an opportunity of making their authorities.—The Australian Paper Company's Bill, and the Fisheries' Bill were taken through committee without amendment.—The Stamp Duties Bill was brought up from the Assembly and read a first time.

On Thursday, 15th, the Loan Bill No. 3 was read a second time. The Public Works and Immigration Loan Bill was read a third time and passed. On the motion for the third reading of the Package Bill, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the suspension of the Standing Orders, in order to reconsider the amendment introduced by the Council for the exemption of tea and sugar. The motion was negatived, and the bill was read a third time and passed, sent down to the Assembly. On the motion for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. DEAS THOMSON drew attention to the course pursued by the Assembly with respect to the salaries of Mr. O'CONNOR, Clerk of the House and Clerk of Parliaments, and of Mr. CALVERT, clerk assistant, both of whom had been reduced below the salaries of the officers of the Assembly. The Assembly, and passed a high eulogium on both of these officers, and in terms of praise to other clerks of the establishment who were also placed in a worse position than their peers in the Assembly establishment. Mr. PINDINGTON bore testimony to the value of Mr. O'CONNOR's services for a period of thirty years, and complained of the course adopted by the Assembly. The Imported Game Protection Bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly. Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved the committee of the Fitzroy Iron Works Company's Bill. Mr. JOHNSON hoped that the bill would not be passed through committee without amendment, and moved to strike out the matter of having a direct personal interest in the amendment. The bill was then referred and moved that the objection be reported to the chairman. The motion was opposed by Sir W. MANNING, Mr. DEAS THOMSON, and Mr. DOCKER; and also by Mr. A. CAMPBELL, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. J. CAMPBELL, who denied that they were directly interested in the question, and stated that they had voted purely on public grounds. The motion, on being put, was negatived. The bill was then referred and moved that the objection be reported to the chairman. The motion was opposed by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, Mr. DOCKER, Mr. JONES, and Mr. DEAS THOMSON, and moved that the bill be read a third time and passed. The Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time. Some discussion took place on the Coal-fields Regulation Act Amendment Bill, and the second reading of the bill was counted out at five minutes past 7.

On Friday, 16th, the Package Duty Bill No. 2, was brought up from the Assembly, and read a first time. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the suspension of the Standing Orders, and passed a resolution to which Mr. PINDINGTON had moved an amendment proposing to exempt from the duty the articles of flour, wheat, tea, and sugar. Mr. FORSTER, with the view of taking the lead of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved that the Chairman leave the chair, and the resolution was agreed to, and leave was given for the committee to sit again on the Loan Bill.

On Wednesday, 21st, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Stamp Duties Bill, which (excluding the excise) had hitherto been retained for some years past. The hon. member very logically hinted at the present financial condition of the country, and strongly urged the adoption of this measure as a means of restoring confidence, and increasing and maintaining the public credit of the colony. Mr. DEAS THOMSON admitted the rights of the parties interested to a full and fair consideration of their complaints, but hoped the bill would not be any further amended. Sir W. MANNING said it appeared that some members, relating to the company were not altogether satisfied, and his own particular petition ought to be heard before proceeding further with the bill. After some remarks from Mr. PUCKERT and from Mr. DEAS THOMSON in reply, the House went into committee *pro forma*. Progress was reported.

On Wednesday, 22d, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Stamp Duties Bill, pointing out the different heads of the measure, and stated that the general object was to enlarge the area of taxation—to place our financial system on a surer and broader basis, and to reach property which had hitherto in no way contributed towards the public expenditure. He alluded at some length to the mixed system of taxation in England, and pointed out the unproductiveness of the stamp duties, which (excluding the excise) had hitherto been retained for some years past. The hon. member very logically hinted at the present financial condition of the country, and strongly urged the adoption of this measure as a means of restoring confidence, and increasing and maintaining the public credit of the colony. Mr. DEAS THOMSON admitted the rights of the parties interested to a full and fair consideration of their complaints, but hoped the bill would not be any further amended. Sir W. MANNING said it appeared that some members, relating to the company were not altogether satisfied, and his own particular petition ought to be heard before proceeding further with the bill. After some remarks from Mr. PUCKERT and from Mr. DEAS THOMSON in reply, the House went into committee *pro forma*. Progress was reported.

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On Wednesday, 24th, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Stamp Duties Bill, pointing out the different heads of the measure, and stated that the general object was to enlarge the area of taxation—to place our financial system on a surer and broader basis, and to reach property which had hitherto in no way contributed towards the public expenditure. He alluded at some length to the mixed system of taxation in England, and pointed out the unproductiveness of the stamp duties, which (excluding the excise) had hitherto been retained for some years past. The hon. member very logically hinted at the present financial condition of the country, and strongly urged the adoption of this measure as a means of restoring confidence, and increasing and maintaining the public credit of the colony. Mr. DEAS THOMSON admitted the rights of the parties interested to a full and fair consideration of their complaints, but hoped the bill would not be any further amended. Sir W. MANNING said it appeared that some members, relating to the company were not altogether satisfied, and his own particular petition ought to be heard before proceeding further with the bill. After some remarks from Mr. PUCKERT and from Mr. DEAS THOMSON in reply, the House went into committee *pro forma*. Progress was reported.

On Thursday, 25th, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Customs Bill. Mr. DEAS THOMSON did not oppose the bill, but expressed his regret at the way it had been dealt with in the Assembly, particularly with regard to the omission of tea and sugar from the exemptions, consolidating the idea that there was a tax on tea and sugar would be an increased burthen on the poor man. He also pointed to the marked contrast between the financial position of this colony and South Australia, attributing the flourishing condition of the latter chiefly to their having held Lord Stanley's Land Act inviolate. Mr. TALBOT gave his unwilling support to the bill, and complained of the exemption of tea and sugar from the customs bill, which had been introduced by the Assembly, and addressed the committee at great length in support of his objection, moving the omission of the word "Minister" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "Governor with the advice of the Executive Council." Mr. ROBERTSON referred to the 7th clause as a sufficient answer to the objection, showing that the Minister was not an independent authority. Mr. WILSON approved of the clause as framed, effectively getting rid of the clause of red-tapism. Mr. MACPHERSON's amendment was negatived. An amendment proposed by Mr. WILSON, to deprive the Minister of discretion as to the making of roads, was assented to by Mr. ROBERTSON and was adopted. An amendment proposed by Mr. FORSTER, to impose the necessary powers on the Gazette three continuous months after the opening of the port of Sydney, was discussed at some length, but was negatived by 26 to 8. An amendment moved by Mr. BYRNE, to the effect that where the residence of the landowner or his agent should be known to the Surveyor-General, notice of the opening or alteration of the road should be sent by post to such person, was carried on a division by 26 to 2. The clause, as amended, was agreed to. The 4th clause went under discussion, when in consequence of a division in the House Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the Chairman report progress.

On Friday, 26th, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Customs Bill. Mr. DEAS THOMSON did not oppose the bill, but expressed his regret at the way it had been dealt with in the Assembly, particularly with regard to the omission of tea and sugar from the exemptions, consolidating the idea that there was a tax on tea and sugar would be an increased burthen on the poor man. He also pointed to the marked contrast between the financial position of this colony and South Australia, attributing the flourishing condition of the latter chiefly to their having held Lord Stanley's Land Act inviolate. Mr. TALBOT gave his unwilling support to the bill, and complained of the exemption of tea and sugar from the customs bill, which had been introduced by the Assembly, and addressed the committee at great length in support of his objection, moving the omission of the word "Minister" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "Governor with the advice of the Executive Council." Mr. ROBERTSON referred to the 7th clause as a sufficient answer to the objection, showing that the Minister was not an independent authority. Mr. WILSON approved of the clause as framed, effectively getting rid of the clause of red-tapism. Mr. MACPHERSON's amendment was negatived. An amendment proposed by Mr. WILSON, to deprive the Minister of discretion as to the making of roads, was assented to by Mr. ROBERTSON and was adopted. An amendment proposed by Mr. FORSTER, to impose the necessary powers on the Gazette three continuous months after the opening of the port of Sydney, was discussed at some length, but was negatived by 26 to 8. An amendment moved by Mr. BYRNE, to the effect that where the residence of the landowner or his agent should be known to the Surveyor-General, notice of the opening or alteration of the road should be sent by post to such person, was carried on a division by 26 to 2. The clause, as amended, was agreed to. The 4th clause went under discussion, when in consequence of a division in the House Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the Chairman report progress.

On Friday, 27th, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Customs Bill. Mr. DEAS THOMSON did not oppose the bill, but expressed his regret at the way it had been dealt with in the Assembly, particularly with regard to the omission of tea and sugar from the exemptions, consolidating the idea that there was a tax on tea and sugar would be an increased burthen on the poor man. He also pointed to the marked contrast between the financial position of this colony and South Australia, attributing the flourishing condition of the latter chiefly to their having held Lord Stanley's Land Act inviolate. Mr. TALBOT gave his unwilling support to the bill, and complained of the exemption of tea and sugar from the customs bill, which had been introduced by the Assembly, and addressed the committee at great length in support of his objection, moving the omission of the word "Minister" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "Governor with the advice of the Executive Council." Mr. ROBERTSON referred to the 7th clause as a sufficient answer to the objection, showing that the Minister was not an independent authority. Mr. WILSON approved of the clause as framed, effectively getting rid of the clause of red-tapism. Mr. MACPHERSON's amendment was negatived. An amendment proposed by Mr. WILSON, to deprive the Minister of discretion as to the making of roads, was assented to by Mr. ROBERTSON and was adopted. An amendment proposed by Mr. FORSTER, to impose the necessary powers on the Gazette three continuous months after the opening of the port of Sydney, was discussed at some length, but was negatived by 26 to 8. An amendment moved by Mr. BYRNE, to the effect that where the residence of the landowner or his agent should be known to the Surveyor-General, notice of the opening or alteration of the road should be sent by post to such person, was carried on a division by 26 to 2. The clause, as amended, was agreed to. The 4th clause went under discussion, when in consequence of a division in the House Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the Chairman report progress.

On Saturday, 28th, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Customs Bill. Mr. DEAS THOMSON did not oppose the bill, but expressed his regret at the way it had been dealt with in the Assembly, particularly with regard to the omission of tea and sugar from the exemptions, consolidating the idea that there was a tax on tea and sugar would be an increased burthen on the poor man. He also pointed to the marked contrast between the financial position of this colony and South Australia, attributing the flourishing condition of the latter chiefly to their having held Lord Stanley's Land Act inviolate. Mr. TALBOT gave his unwilling support to the bill, and complained of the exemption of tea and sugar from the customs bill, which had been introduced by the Assembly, and addressed the committee at great length in support of his objection, moving the omission of the word "Minister" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "Governor with the advice of the Executive Council." Mr. ROBERTSON referred to the 7th clause as a sufficient answer to the objection, showing that the Minister was not an independent authority. Mr. WILSON approved of the clause as framed, effectively getting rid of the clause of red-tapism. Mr. MACPHERSON's amendment was negatived. An amendment proposed by Mr. WILSON, to deprive the Minister of discretion as to the making of roads, was assented to by Mr. ROBERTSON and was adopted. An amendment proposed by Mr. FORSTER, to impose the necessary powers on the Gazette three continuous months after the opening of the port of Sydney, was discussed at some length, but was negatived by 26 to 8. An amendment moved by Mr. BYRNE, to the effect that where the residence of the landowner or his agent should be known to the Surveyor-General, notice of the opening or alteration of the road should be sent by post to such person, was carried on a division by 26 to 2. The clause, as amended, was agreed to. The 4th clause went under discussion, when in consequence of a division in the House Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the Chairman report progress.

On Sunday, 29th, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Customs Bill. Mr. DEAS THOMSON did not oppose the bill, but expressed his regret at the way it had been dealt with in the Assembly, particularly with regard to the omission of tea and sugar from the exemptions, consolidating the idea that there was a tax on tea and sugar would be an increased burthen on the poor man. He also pointed to the marked contrast between the financial position of this colony and South Australia, attributing the flourishing condition of the latter chiefly to their having held Lord Stanley's Land Act inviolate. Mr. TALBOT gave his unwilling support to the bill, and complained of the exemption of tea and sugar from the customs bill, which had been introduced by the Assembly, and addressed the committee at great length in support of his objection, moving the omission of the word "Minister" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "Governor with the advice of the Executive Council." Mr. ROBERTSON referred to the 7th clause as a sufficient answer to the objection, showing that the Minister was not an independent authority. Mr. WILSON approved of the clause as framed, effectively getting rid of the clause of red-tapism. Mr. MACPHERSON's amendment was negatived. An amendment proposed by Mr. WILSON, to deprive the Minister of discretion as to the making of roads, was assented to by Mr. ROBERTSON and was adopted. An amendment proposed by Mr. FORSTER, to impose the necessary powers on the Gazette three continuous months after the opening of the port of Sydney, was discussed at some length, but was negatived by 26 to 8. An amendment moved by Mr. BYRNE, to the effect that where the residence of the landowner or his agent should be known to the Surveyor-General, notice of the opening or alteration of the road should be sent by post to such person, was carried on a division by 26 to 2. The clause, as amended, was agreed to. The 4th clause went under discussion, when in consequence of a division in the House Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the Chairman report progress.

On Monday, 30th, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Customs Bill. Mr. DEAS THOMSON did not oppose the bill, but expressed his regret at the way it had been dealt with in the Assembly, particularly with regard to the omission of tea and sugar from the exemptions, consolidating the idea that there was a tax on tea and sugar would be an increased burthen on the poor man. He also pointed to the marked contrast between the financial position of this colony and South Australia, attributing the flourishing condition of the latter chiefly to their having held Lord Stanley's Land Act inviolate. Mr. TALBOT gave his unwilling support to the bill, and complained of the exemption of tea and sugar from the customs bill, which had been introduced by the Assembly, and addressed the committee at great length in support of his objection, moving the omission of the word "Minister" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "Governor with the advice of the Executive Council." Mr. ROBERTSON referred to the 7th clause as a sufficient answer to the objection, showing that the Minister was not an independent authority. Mr. WILSON approved of the clause as framed, effectively getting rid of the clause of red-tapism. Mr. MACPHERSON's amendment was negatived. An amendment proposed by Mr. WILSON, to deprive the Minister of discretion as to the making of roads, was assented to by Mr. ROBERTSON and was adopted. An amendment proposed by Mr. FORSTER, to impose the necessary powers on the Gazette three continuous months after the opening of the port of Sydney, was discussed at some length, but was negatived by 26 to 8. An amendment moved by Mr. BYRNE, to the effect that where the residence of the landowner or his agent should be known to the Surveyor-General, notice of the opening or alteration of the road should be sent by post to such person, was carried on a division by 26 to 2. The clause, as amended, was agreed to. The 4th clause went under discussion, when in consequence of a division in the House Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the Chairman report progress.

On Tuesday, 31st, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Customs Bill. Mr. DEAS THOMSON did not oppose the bill, but expressed his regret at the way it had been dealt with in the Assembly, particularly with regard to the omission of tea and sugar from the exemptions, consolidating the idea that there was a tax on tea and sugar would be an increased burthen on the poor man. He also pointed to the marked contrast between the financial position of this colony and South Australia, attributing the flourishing condition of the latter chiefly to their having held Lord Stanley's Land Act inviol









## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY JUNE 21, 1865

Supreme Court itself. This Sir JOHN DICKINSON disposed of as follows:-

"An argument has been urged against making absolute the liability, of which distinction must be made. It is substantially this: The Bishop has, as an individual, requested Sir W. Burton to intercede with four clergymen, to inquire whether Mr. King has acted as mentioned in the letters of accusation, and to report their opinion to his Lordship. That the Bishop has begged Sir William Burton to invite Mr. King to be present at the inquiry, and to nominate two of his own clerical friends, is all that is known. It is also urged, nothing in all this which the Supreme Court of the colony can prohibit, for as no suit is threatened or imminent, the whole procedure is of one *opus non terminatum*, and there is nothing court-like in what has been instituted and decided. Nothing it has been said, has done what might have been transacted by private individuals, or what might have been done by the Bishop in respect of the appellations by which they have been respectively described. The Bishop's request is no more than his note to Sir William Burton was called 'Letters of Request.' Sir William's advice to the Bishop would be no worse because he was styled 'Chancellor'; nor the opinions of the clergymen of different validity because they were designated as 'unimpeachable'. Neither was the invitation to Mr. King a fit more appropriate basis for it was called by the Bishop a formidable term, Citation."

The Judicial Committee give some explanation to the issue of patents conveying authority inconsistent with law. The LORD CHANCELLOR infers that those who drew out these instruments copied forms which were applicable under other circumstances, without paying any attention to the distinction to be drawn between bishoprics created under Act of Parliament and those having no authorisation than the patent of the QUEEN. A few years ago, this point was brought under very active discussion in the Colonial Office. The late BISHOP OF TASMANIA, finding in his letters patent an authority to institute a Court, and summon witnesses, applied to the Colonial Legislature to arm him with certain powers in compliment of this jurisdiction. Being refused, he went home to consider how to remove this difficulty. He then applied to the Privy Council, or the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to deprive him of his residence by revoking his licence, and if his licence should be revoked, I think the consequent non-performance by Mr. King of his duties as minister of St. Andrew's Church would be considered to be such a culpable neglect as would probably induce the government in Council to withdraw his stipend, by virtue of the Act of WILLIAM IV., to deprive him.

"In applying for the license of Mr. King, I am of opinion that the Bishop should have called upon him to show cause to his Lordship personally, in order that he should have formed his own judgment upon the circumstances of Mr. King's conduct. By remitting the consideration of them to Sir William Burton and the four clergymen, with power of appeal, the Bishop proceeded *inversus ordinem* in a matter which was brought in judgment, and of which 7 William IV. No. 12.

"The case, in conclusion, is this: The Bishop, in view of Mr. King's conduct, has been made subject to a court, without appeal. The jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts is not saved or allowed by that enactment to proceed according to the ecclesiastical law, and hence, if ecclesiastical law prevailed here, and the Bishop had the power in other cases to proceed against Mr. King as he had done, he would have acted incorrectly in the particular matter."

"Sir W. Burton and the four clergymen having a court, they had no jurisdiction over Mr. King, to find facts on which the Bishop of Sydney might deprive Mr. King of his temporal advantages. They had no jurisdiction, they assumed to act as a court, and therefore formed a PRETENDED COURT. In either case a protection lies. Whether the granting of such a protection lies with the JUSTICE, I do not now discuss. For if it is discretionary, I ask this is a *stare case* for the exercise of the discretion. Although there is here no established Church in England, nor the ecclesiastical law which prevails in the United Kingdom, the Bishop of Sydney is a statutory power by which he can enforce due obedience from his clerics to himself. It is the high duty to enforce such power that it may be obeyed; for if it is his duty to enforce it, he directed the law which gives it to him. It is one of our important duties to see that other Courts of this colony keep within their proper spheres and proceed a due course of law."

Mr. Justice WISE entered upon the question at length, concurring in the judgment of his colleague. His judgment exhibits elaborate research, sustaining at large the long assented now indisputable conclusion that the ecclesiastical law of England does not follow the custom, and has no authority unless called into action by local legislation. Mr. Justice WISE observes:—

"It is convenient here to notice the argument advanced by those up to the time of Bishop Broughton, the Church having no diocese of Calcutta. By the 53 Geo. III., c. 154, s. 49, the Queen was authorised by letters patent to erect a bishopric for the British territories in the East Indies, and the parts within the limits of the Company's charter; and such bishop was to exercise only such functions and jurisdiction as should be specified in the charter. As it stands, it is within the limits of the Queen's charter (see 53 Geo. III., c. 122)."

"The jurisdiction of the Bishop, however, appointed under that statute was, by the command of His Majesty, limited to the British territories in the East Indies; and although by a subsequent patent the territories within the limits of the charter were added to the Bishopric of Calcutta, so that there was to some extent a statutory authority for creating the Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay. The Queen was not authorised in general terms to erect episcopal sees at pleasure, but only the territories within the limits of the charter were added to the Bishopric of Calcutta, so that there was to some extent a statutory authority for creating the Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay."

"The Queen has, doubtless, the prerogative to give full effect to those statutes and denying the validity of a portion of the patent. The statutes in question, however, are decisive against the Bishop's claim under the patent."

On the power of any functionary to establish a Court, Mr. Justice WISE is equally decisive, as well as the illegality of appeal to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. He says:—

"I am at a loss to see how an appeal could lie to the Bishop or any other tribunal. It is familiar law that the right of appeal must be by express enactment. Hence, the appeal given by the Bishop of Canterbury is not valid. The legal legislature having specified the tribunal, the Queen could not, in my humble opinion, by patent give the licensed clergymen punished under the statute, and to define the local limits of such dioceses and the extent of their ecclesiastical jurisdiction."

"By the 53 Geo. III., c. 28, the Queen was not authorised in general terms to erect episcopal sees at pleasure, but only the territories within the limits of the charter were added to the Bishopric of Calcutta, so that there was to some extent a statutory authority for creating the Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay."

"The Queen's power to create dioceses, and to confer ecclesiastical jurisdiction, is very limited, and the Queen, in my opinion, is not entitled to do so, or to create a bishopric in any such manner, or for any such purpose, as she pleases."

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"The Queen's power to

Crown Lands Office,  
Sydney, 3rd June, 1865.

**PAYMENT FOR SURVEY OF MUNS.—**The Licences and Leases of the undermentioned Rains are hereby required to pay into the Treasury the amounts specified in connection with their respective Rains in accordance with the provisions of the 49th clause of the Act 27 Victoria, No. 12.

Attention is called to the said clause which declares that unless payment is made within six months after notification in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, all the rights and interests of such Rains shall be forfeited.

Please observe the amended boundaries after survey, may be seen at this office.

E. W. LAMB,  
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Licensor or Lessee. Name of Rain. District. Area. Amount.

Licensor or Lessee.	Name of Rain.	District.	Area.	Amount.
Hugh Robinson and Edward Wood	Binjie	North	25 67 10	
Ditto	Muller	Ditto	25 7 10	
Ditto	Drill	Ditto	25 7 10	
Ditto	Wongeur	Ditto	25 7 10	
John Graham Mac-				
Donald	Springfield	Ditto	85 25 10	
Dunn	Leachard	Ditto	100 30 0	
Hugh Robinson and Edward Wood	Harvest Home	Ditto	100 30 0	
John Graham Mac-				
W. Watt, John Young, and R. B. Dickson	Dalbeg	Ditto	50 15 0	
James Hall Scott	Drynock	Ditto	49 14 14	
R. Watt, John Young, and R. B. Dickson	Dalmore	Ditto	75 22 10	
Ditto	Woodhouse	Ditto	26 7 16	
Ditto	Northgate	Ditto	100 30 0	
William Miles	Hoggonhough	Downs	Warrego 25 7 10	
Henry and Charles Tom	Hoggonhough	No. 1	Ditto 70 21 0	
James and William Byrne	Blacks Camp	Marsanoa	26 7 16	

**AUSTRALIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
FIRE AND MARINE.  
Capital, £400,000.  
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.  
Established 1855.  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1857.  
Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.

**FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES**  
Effect at present rate of premium, particulars  
of which can be obtained at the office.  
Marine Policies—Great Britain, granted in triplicate, and  
made payable in London if required.

HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

**AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Capital, £600,000. Reserve Fund, £70,000.  
Head Office, Collins-street, Melbourne.

Fire and marine risks insured at lowest current rates.

Fire losses payable in Sydney. Marine losses in Sydney, Melbourne, Wellington, Tasmania, and at Brisbane, Daly, Gayndah, and Maryborough, in Queensland. With the following:

AGENCIES IN THE COLONIES—

Victoria.—The Bank of Victoria, National Bank of Australia, Colonial Bank of Australia, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The South Australian Banking Company, and the National Bank of Australia, TAMARANIA.—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land, GREAT BRITAIN.—

London.—The London, Joint Stock, the South Australian Banking Company, and the London and County Bank, LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool Union Bank, MANCHESTER.—The Manchester and Salford Bank, IRELAND.—The Belfast Banking Company, and the National Bank, NORTHERN IRELAND.—The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

MARYBOROUGH, WIDE RIVE, QUEENSLAND.—The Bank, having large and commanding premises immediately adjacent to the Queen's Wharf, is prepared to transact all business connected with stations, or elsewhere at current rates of premium, on shares in public companies, and interest in debentures, set forth in a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information upon every subject, and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL is a valuable and most interesting work, unrivaled in the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper, and for its cheapness. Issued in Weekly Nos., id.; Monthly Parts, 6d. Half-yearly Vols., 10s. The next issue is now issued.

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JOHN DOWALL, 18, Pitt-street, Sydney.

J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.I.A., Chairman.

M. E. Murray, Esq.

T. C. Heillat, Esq.

James R. Fairfax, Esq.

John Brewster, Esq.

William Waller, Esq.

Secretary—Mr. Joseph Hume, Esq.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £100 to £10,000. The premiums are paid with uniformity, and the rates of insurance range from 3*per cent.* to 6*per cent.* per annum for a large and wealthy colonial property, and from 4*per cent.* to 6*per cent.* for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4*per cent.* to 12*per cent.* for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £100,000 is available by this company for marine losses within the past ten years. Small accidents from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognized as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being remitted to Great Britain.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filed up without any expense to the applicant, at the offices corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

**MONTEFIORE** and **TE KLOOT**, Exchange Corner, Pitt-street, Sydney.

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1858.

**SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Capital, £25,000.

Directors.

J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.I.A., Chairman.

M. E. Murray, Esq.

T. C. Heillat, Esq.

James R. Fairfax, Esq.

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**LONDON AND LANCASTER FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.**  
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

With power to increase.

**NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.**

The Hon. A. M'Arthur, George Alfred Lloyd, Esq., Mr. F. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., G. A. Mansfield, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon.

BANKERS.—Bank of New South Wales.

Rates and all information, on application to W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent for N. S. Wales.

Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

**NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Capital, £150,000.

Incorporated by Act of Council, 1861.

Office—George-street, Sydney.

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

DIRECTORS:

R. B. Dingley, Esq., Chairman.

Fredrick H. Dingley, Esq.

The Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C.

Richard Jones, Esq.

Benton Molinane, Esq., M.L.C.

Admiral.

John Brewster, Esq., and William Watson, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR: Captain James Malcolm.

SECRETARY: Robert Green, Esq.

GENTS IN LONDON.—Messrs. Atkins and Co.

ADLAIDE.—Messrs. Joseph Stelling and Co.

AWKLAND.—Mr. Thomas H. Mahin.

BRAISBANE.—Messrs. Morris, Black, and Smith.

CHRISTCHURCH.—Brown and Co.

DUNEDIN.—Cargill and Co.

HOBART TOWN.—Justin, Brown, and Co.

LAUNCESTON.—Mr. Charles Arthur.

MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Woodville, Jarrett, and Co.

NELSON.—Mathew, Edwards, and Co.

ROCKHAMPTON.—Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.

WELLINGTON.—Krull and Co.

Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.

Policies on wool, gold, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company, or risks from Great Britain to the Australian colonies, payable in case of loss either in Sydney or London.

Insurance granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.

Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies unless specifically named.

Sydney, 1st May, 1865.

**PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.**  
Capital, £50,000.

DIRECTORS:

J. L. Mathews, Esq., Chairman.

James Byrnes, Esq.

J. E. Smith, Esq.

Henry Prince, Esq.

J. Y. Young, Esq.

London Agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Grosvenor-street.

Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of the **PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY** at the lowest current rates of premium.

Marine losses may be made payable in London if required.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company is now prepared to accept Marine risks, at current rates. By order of the Board.

JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

Sydney, May 17th.

**SMYTH'S SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.**

Established A.D. 1846.

Marine Surveys—Captain JAMES MALCOLM.

Time Risks on Ships, at particular average, taken subject to special arrangement.

Policies on merchandise to Europe, granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.

London Agents—Messrs. R. and F. TOOTH and M. COOPER, 10, Grosvenor-street.

A copy of the *Rules of Protection* can be obtained at the office, on application.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Manager.

**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.**

Fire Assurance at current rates.

Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately.

Guarantees and Premiums.

The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

34, Hunter-street, Sydney.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, at Waterloo, in this colony, under the management of Mr. WILIAM COPPER.

SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.

Sydney, 14th June, 1865.

**COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.**—Suburban Branches of this Bank open every day.

At BALMAIN.—Next door to the School of Arts, Darling-street.

At NEWTON.—At Mr. Martin Gibbons' new building, opposite Wesley Chapel, Newtown Road.

By Order of the Board.

S. ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 19th June, 1865.

**COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.**—Notice is hereby given that a branch of this Bank has been opened at BO TRADE, in this Colony, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

By Order of the Board.

R. SHEPPARD, Manager.

Sydney, 14th June, 1865.

**COMMERCIAL BANKING**

## TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GUNDAGAI.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

The Quarter Sessions commenced yesterday before Judge Francis. The following cases were tried:—James Ward, Thomas Boyd, and William McDonald, for stealing from a dwelling-house, were found guilty. William Foster, for larceny, found guilty. Mathew Johnson, of Tumbarumba, for obtaining goods under false pretences, found guilty. To-day the proceedings continued. James Byrne, for prison-breaking, was found guilty. The Court had adjourned till to-morrow, when sentences will be passed.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday evening.

The non-arrival of the mail has created so much dissatisfaction that notice has been given to bring the matter before the Assembly to-morrow, with a view to have a more efficient service.

The failure of a large importing house is currently rumoured.

Bradstafus are hardly altered by Valparaiso news. Adelaide, four 422. About 3000 bushels of Port McDonnell wheat changed hands to-day at 9s. 4d. to 9s. 6d. Maize, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 10d. Kerroonee in trade parcels, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. according to brand. Sealed sales of twist tobacco at rates.

The import market continues extremely dull.

The Yen Yangs (s.), and Wonga Wonga (s.), sail on Saturday.

QUEENSLIFF.

ARRIVED.—Bright Planet, barque, from Newcastle.

SAIL.—Squaw, brig, for Newcastle, at 10 a.m.

## POLITICAL SUMMARY.

PARLIAMENT is to be prorogued by His Excellency Sir John Young this afternoon. It was the desire, and also the expectation, of the Ministers on returning to office in February last, to have a short session; the Estimates for the year had not been passed, and as it would be necessary to have another session before the end of the year. The session has been protracted considerably beyond the time originally anticipated, principally by the discussion of measures for the settlement of the pressing financial difficulties of the Government. At the time that the Stamp Duties Bill was brought in it was not intended by the Government to submit any other scheme for taxation this session. Subsequently, however, in consequence of a falling off in the Customs' revenue, and of the demand for money to meet the interest on the debentures, it became absolutely necessary that sources of additional income should be provided, and bills for increasing the Customs Duties and for imposing Package Duties were brought in. These bills, and also the Stamp Duties Bill, have been passed by both Houses, and have been assented to by the Governor.

The Stamp Duties Bill which, at the date of our last Monthly Summary had reached a final stage in the Assembly, was, on being sent up to the Council, read a second time without a division. Some of the members, however, regretted the necessity for such a measure, which would not have arisen if the finances of the country had been properly managed. The Council insisted upon their right to make alterations in the bill, and several important amendments were carried by large majorities. One of these limited the duration of the measure to three years and a half; another exempted from the liability to stamp bills of exchange and promissory notes made before the Act should come into force; and several of the clauses were altered so as to make the Governor and Executive Council, instead of the Minister of Finance, responsible for carrying out the Act. Upon the amended bill being returned to the Assembly, Mr. Cowper contended that the course taken by the Council in amending a money bill was unconstitutional and in excess of its powers; and he proposed—(following a precedent set by the House of Commons with the Bill for the Repeal of the Paper Duty)—that the bill be laid aside, and that a fresh bill embodying the amendments made by the Council be substituted. This course—by which an inevitable collision between the two Houses was avoided—was agreed to by the Assembly, and on the new bill being sent up to the Council the members gave their assent to it, expressing their satisfaction at the practical admission of their claim to co-ordinate legislative powers with the Assembly—excepting only that they could not originate money bills.

A few days after the Stamp Duties Bill had been passed by the Assembly, Mr. Smart proposed in Committee of Ways and Means, resolutions for charging a Package Duty of a shilling, and for increasing the Customs' duties twenty per cent.; also for raising \$30,000 by the issue of Debentures, of which the sum of \$100,000 was to be paid off every year, beginning with 1867. The Treasurer stated that even with the Stamp Duties the revenue would not be sufficient, and as the Customs' revenue had fallen off, additional taxation was requisite to enable the Government to meet the current expenses, and that it was necessary to reduce the liability to the banks. The proposal of a package duty excited much opposition in the Assembly; it was denounced as oppressive in its character, and as a vexatious interference with trade. Mr. Cowper was charged with having failed his pledge—not to resort to the Custom House for additional taxation; but he denied having made such a pledge, he had only stated that it was not his intention to increase the Customs' duties; and he proposed that, next session, a more complete system of taxation should be brought in. An amendment to exempt tea, sugar, wheat, and flour, from the package duty was carried by a majority of 31 to 7. On the proposal to increase the existing Customs duties twenty per cent., it was also proposed to omit tea and sugar from the items. The Government assented to the omission, and it was carried by a majority of 43 to 2. A further amendment, to omit brandy and gin from the increased duties was proposed, and was carried against the Government by a majority of 26 to 22. Bills embodying the resolutions of the committee were thereupon brought into the Assembly, and were passed with some amendments. On being sent up to the Legislative Council both bills were read a second time; the members, however, condemned the mismanagement of the finances that had rendered the introduction of these measures necessary; they also regretted the omission from the increased duties of the items of tea and sugar, as a weak concession to an absurd political cry. The Increased Customs Duties Bill was passed, amended, and a new bill, adopting the Council's amendments, was brought in; the second bill, on being sent up to the Council, was at once agreed to.

The debate on Mr. White's motion, affirming the desirability of a more secure tenure being given to the leases of the Crown lands, was brought to a termination on the 30th ultimo. It was contended that an improved tenure was necessary in order properly to develop the lands, and thereby to derive from them the amount of revenue that they might be made to yield. Mr. Robertson strenuously opposed any interference with his Land Acts, under which the squatters have leases for five years, with a right of renewal on a revaluation, at the expiration of every five years. His chief objection to the resolution was that it was ambiguous and contained no distinct proposition, and that the persons whose names that the squatters desired would give them an indefeasible title to the land, upon which they could establish a claim for compensation upon the lands being required for other purposes. An

amendment was moved on the resolution, modifying it to the extent that it should not interfere with the operation of free selection. On a division being called for, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 32 to 22; and the original motion was negatived without a division.

Several sittings of the Legislative Council have been occupied in the discussion of the question as to what constitutes a session of Parliament. Three of the members of that Chamber had been absent from the colony for several months; and in the event of the meetings of Parliament from the 18th of October to the 9th of November last being considered a "session," they had forfeited their seats by being absent for two sessions. By some of the members it was held that no bill was passed on that occasion it was not a session; while others contended that any sitting of Parliament constituted a session. English and American Parliamentary authorities were referred to in the course of the debate in support of the arguments on either side of the question. At the conclusion of the debate the House affirmed, by a majority of 11 to 7, the report of the select committee, to whom the matter had been referred, the effect of which was, that the sitting of Parliament in question was not a "session," and that consequently the three members had not resigned their seats. It was stated that neither of the three members would return to the colony for several months, and that, therefore, their seats would in any case become vacant; the subject was consequently discussed, with the knowledge that they would not be in any way affected by the decision arrived at. A bill to define the word "session" was introduced into the Council by Mr. Docker; but the House appeared unwilling to enter upon the question, and it was thrown out upon the second reading without a division.

The negotiations between our Government and that of Victoria for the settlement of the Border Customs difficulty have, for the present, been brought to a very unsatisfactory termination. A conditional agreement was entered into between the two Governments, at the conference held in Sydney in April last, but on proceeding to act upon that agreement difficulties sprang up, demands being made by the one Government which the other was unwilling to accede to. Some of the articles of the agreement were still the subject of correspondence between the two Governments, when, on the 14th instant, its adoption was proposed by Mr. Cowper in the Assembly. The motion occasioned a long discussion, in the course of which our Government were accused of having acted in bad faith with South Australia in summarily terminating the arrangement entered into last year for the collection of the duties; several portions of the conditional agreement were strongly objected to—in particular that under which all dutiable goods entering New South Wales by way of the River Murray were to pay duties according to the Victorian tariff and to be collected by Victorian officers. The result of the debate was the refusal of the Assembly, by a majority of 25 to 9, to adopt the agreement. It is stated that negotiations have since been renewed with a view to the settlement of the difficulty.

Mr. Darwall, who has for the last few months held the office of Attorney-General in Mr. Cowper's Government, left Sydney for England yesterday. Although his views on several questions of public policy were not in accordance with those of his colleagues, he rendered valuable aid to the Government; and his departure is a loss not only to the Ministry, but to the Legislature and to the people.

The vacant Judgeship, in room of the late Mr. Milford, has not been filled, but it is generally believed that Mr. Hargrave, the Solicitor-General, will obtain the appointment. In this case the offices of both Attorney-General and Solicitor-General will become vacant.

## EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF DR. LEICHARDT.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the proposed expedition in search of Dr. Leichhardt was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, by Mr. Cowper. The Ladies' Committee in Melbourne, in a letter to the Colonial Secretary of this colony, dated 5th March, states:—

"The recent discovery by Mr. McIntyre of new and important traces of Leichhardt in Northern Australia, having revived public interest in his sad fate, his countryman, Dr. Mueller, was induced to deliver a lecture in this city, on the 9th ultimo, with the object of initiating measures for a renewed search for that distinguished and intrepid explorer. It was resolved, that a committee be appointed to co-ordinate the efforts of all the religious denominations to undertake the task of collecting the necessary funds."

A few days after the Stamp Duties Bill had been passed by the Assembly, Mr. Smart proposed in Committee of Ways and Means, resolutions for charging a Package Duty of a shilling, and for increasing the Customs' duties twenty per cent.; also for raising \$30,000 by the issue of Debentures, of which the sum of \$100,000 was to be paid off every year, beginning with 1867. The Treasurer stated that even with the Stamp Duties the revenue would not be sufficient, and as the Customs' revenue had fallen off, additional taxation was requisite to enable the Government to meet the current expenses, and that it was necessary to reduce the liability to the banks. The proposal of a package duty excited much opposition in the Assembly; it was denounced as oppressive in its character, and as a vexatious interference with trade. Mr. Cowper was charged with having failed his pledge—not to resort to the Custom House for additional taxation; but he denied having made such a pledge, he had only stated that it was not his intention to increase the Customs' duties; and he proposed that, next session, a more complete system of taxation should be brought in. An amendment to exempt tea, sugar, wheat, and flour, from the package duty was carried by a majority of 31 to 7. On the proposal to increase the existing Customs duties twenty per cent., it was also proposed to omit tea and sugar from the items. The Government assented to the omission, and it was carried by a majority of 43 to 2. A further amendment, to omit brandy and gin from the increased duties was proposed, and was carried against the Government by a majority of 26 to 22. Bills embodying the resolutions of the committee were thereupon brought into the Assembly, and were passed with some amendments. On being sent up to the Legislative Council both bills were read a second time; the members, however, condemned the mismanagement of the finances that had rendered the introduction of these measures necessary; they also regretted the omission from the increased duties of the items of tea and sugar, as a weak concession to an absurd political cry. The Increased Customs Duties Bill was passed, amended, and a new bill, adopting the Council's amendments, was brought in; the second bill, on being sent up to the Council, was at once agreed to.

The debate on Mr. White's motion, affirming the desirability of a more secure tenure being given to the leases of the Crown lands, was brought to a termination on the 30th ultimo. It was contended that an improved tenure was necessary in order properly to develop the lands, and thereby to derive from them the amount of revenue that they might be made to yield. Mr. Robertson strenuously opposed any interference with his Land Acts, under which the squatters have leases for five years, with a right of renewal on a revaluation, at the expiration of every five years. His chief objection to the resolution was that it was ambiguous and contained no distinct proposition, and that the persons whose names that the squatters desired would give them an indefeasible title to the land, upon which they could establish a claim for compensation upon the lands being required for other purposes. An

amendment was moved on the resolution, modifying it to the extent that it should not interfere with the operation of free selection. On a division being called for, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 32 to 22; and the original motion was negatived without a division.

## MORUYA.

ASSAULT ON A CHINAMAN.—On the 15th instant some hot-headed persons at Trunkettsbaa assaulted an elderly Chinaman, a fish vendor, by striking him on the head with a stick. The cause of provocation appears to have been simply that the luckless Mongolian did not answer the offending party, which he could do in consequence of his being unable to speak English.—*Moruya Examiner*.

The Mullenderie Races are postponed until September next.

A numerously attended meeting was held at the Gulf Inn, Narragundah, on Saturday, June 10th, for the purpose of considering the result of the petition, signed by the miners and business people of the district, for a grant of \$3000 for repairing the road between Wagonga and Narragundah, and forwarded through Mr. Rodd to one of the Executives.—*Moruya Examiner*.

## THE OPERA OF OBERON.

The production of Weber's "Oberon," on Monday evening, was attended with the most successful results. There was more complete and more brilliant than Oberon, none more complete or musical composition. When first brought out, in London, between thirty and forty years ago, it elicited the admiration of the most critical musicians, and time has confirmed the verdict that pronounced upon it. Some changes or rearrangements have been made, and the intermission for *recitatives*, Benedic! at one time supplied the music for those passages hitherto spoken—not, however, with sufficient success to blend with the original. In the present instance, Mr. George Loder has written a score for the orchestra, and has enlarged on the orchestration, and added some very effective instrumental portions. All this has done in a manner so excellent that it will require the penetration of a fine ear to discern the difference.

There will be a dinner after the best kept harness. There will be a dinner after the match, under the auspices of the society.—*Argus*, June 17.

It is noticed in the *Government Gazette* of the 16th June, that the name of Mr. Patrick Curtis has been removed from the roll of magistrates for the colony.

A man calling himself George Wentworth, often dealt with in Melbourne and other parts of the colony for larceny, was brought before the City Court on Friday, the 16th, charged with being illegally at large in Victoria. It was stated that the prisoner was one Crabtree, who received a sentence of six months in Tasmania, and was released on parole.

There were two trials for larceny, one of which was

not detected, the other was detected, but some pointed them out, their aplause might perhaps have been more subdued, but not less deserved.

The opera has been placed on the stage in a gorgeous style; the scenes are well contrived, and the dresses of the director, Mr. Lyster, and the performers themselves to ensure a complete success. The dresses of the principal must have involved a large outlay, and are fit for any stage either in London or Paris. The plot is simple, and the story is well told, and the music is adapted to the interpolations.

The overture is very grand, and the scene of Oberon's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the cliff king Oberon (Mr. Beaumont), and his little demon Puck (Miss Durand), figure in Weber's opera.

Reiza (Madame Scott), Sir Huon (Mr. Squier), Fawn (F. Dyer), and Saxon (Mrs. Hodson) are the Mermaid (Miss Emma Neville), and Saram (Mr. King) are all prominent characters.—Sir Huon and Reiza are the hero and heroine. The other characters are placed in the hands of the leading members of the chorus; and we may suppose that they will be well supported by the chorus of the audience.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

To BE SOLD, at WOOLLETON'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. Horses, carts, drays, buggies, wagons, spring-carts, &c. No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Spades, Shovels, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, a few Rebukh's patent nails, 1½ inch, 7 lb. 5 ditto ditto, 2 inches, 15 lb. 5 ditto ditto, 3 inch, 25 lb. 5 ditto 4 and 5 inch. 6 galvanized nails and screws. Terms of sale.

Safety Fuse.  
To Ironmongers, Railway Contractors, Quarrymen, and others.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

No reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, 9 gross Rebukh's patent nails, 1½ inch, 7 lb. 5 ditto ditto, 2 inches, 15 lb. 5 ditto ditto, 3 inch, 25 lb. 5 ditto 4 and 5 inch. 6 galvanized nails and screws. Terms of sale.

Ex Lloyd Rayner.

No. 7 to 9—4 direct-pipe tape, each 300 ditto. Terms, cash.

Ironmongery.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

Carpenters' Rim Locks, Table Knives, Gun Wads, Cork-screws, Skewers, Hatchets, Boys' Axes, Coopers' Axes, Tongs, Saw-blades, &c., Adhesive Fijipana, Wedges, Blacksmith's vices, Pipsheoks, &c., &c. For Unreserved Sale.

Ex Lloyd Rayner.

No. 7 to 9—4 direct-pipe tape, each 300 ditto. Terms, cash.

Ironmongery.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, 1—2 cans lump fuse, each 250 coils. 7 to 9—4 direct-pipe tape, each 300 ditto. Terms, cash.

Ironmongery.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, 1—2 cans lump fuse, each 250 coils. 7 to 9—4 direct-pipe tape, each 300 ditto. Terms, cash.

Portland Cement.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, 70 cans Portland cement. Terms of sale.

Blister Steel.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, 5 tons blister steel. Terms of sale.

Sheet Iron.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, 35 bundles sheet iron, 18 to 24 gauge. Terms of sale.

Cote Fibre.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, 10 bags coil fibre. A good shipping parcel. Terms of sale.

Groceries

Oilmens' Stores

Provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

Important Preliminary Notice to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Stoarmers, and others. Ex late arrivals.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, Oliver's stores. General groceries. Provisions.

Preliminary Notice.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron

Ironmongery

Nails, &c., &c.

To Ironmongers

To Contractors

To Builders, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on Saturday, several large parcels of the above. Further particulars in a future issue.

On FRIDAY, June 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

Hughans and Substantial Household Furniture, at the residence of M. M. Jewell, Esq., No. 67, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street. The whole of his elegant and substantial household furniture, pianoforte, plate, platedware, &c., &c., full particulars of which may be seen in the catalogues of the auctioneer, and which may be had with ready reference to the rooms of the auctioneer, 309, George-street.

R.—The furniture will be on view the day previous to sale.

Important Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c. THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 21st.

M. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve.

20 pieces reasonable drapery—

Rough hems.

Cambric handkerchiefs.

Assorted hosiery.

Wedding muslin trimmings.

Linen napkins.

Printed chintz.

Imitation Welsh flannels.

Mixed dressy.

Velvet bedspreads.

Fancy towels and coatings.

Male trousers.

Fancy door trousseaux.

Blue and white serge drawers.

Fancy door shepherd's vests.

Wool and chequing.

Drah shell hats.

Men's and boys' cloth caps.

Cablagous hats, &c.

Terms of sale.

On account of whom it concern.

Damaged Cloth Caps.

WEDNESDAY, June 21st.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Hatters, and others. M. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, June 21st, at half-past 10 o'clock. Ex Coulakayla, Morrison, master, from London, DEACO, in diamond,

100—One dozen boys' cloth caps, slightly

120—One case,

8 dozen men's cloth caps, slightly

12 dozen ditto ditto, much

12 dozen ditto ditto, much

All more or less damaged by use water.

Terms, cash.

## For Positive Unreserved Sale.

TRIB DAX, Wednesday, June 21st.

Crimson Shirts

Waterproof Clothing

M. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. Without reserve.

1 case crimson shirts, assorted

1 ditto waterproof clothing, comprising Chesterfield coats, Inverness coats, leggings, outer bags, &c.

No reserve. Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes

Boots and Shoes

FRIDAY, June 23rd.

45 Packages, just landed ex Cornwallia.

M. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-street, FRIDAY, June 23rd, at 11 o'clock. Without reserve.

The above, including a small department of men's, women's, and children's goods, gingham, &c.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of the late Mr. Thomas Peate, No. 637, George-street.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

Large and well assorted Stock of Boots and Shoes Household Furniture and Effects

Coffee, Fans, &c.

Hannocks, &c.

Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding

Culinary Utensils, &c.

WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 2 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

Imperative Sale.

Very Superior Household Furniture and Effects. Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of Sale.

M. CHARLES BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock. A very elegant drawing-room suite, in walnut, covered in 31 pieces.

20—2 dozen cloth hats, 10 dozen tweed

2 ditto silk ditto

4 pieces 3-4 tapestry carpet

47—The same

58—60 pieces 23 inch grey calico

59—51 pairs 60 & 80 cape blankets

60—28 ditto 9-4 medium blankets

3 ditto 4 ditto ditto

18—24 pieces 21 inch twill

61—14 pieces twill covers

386—12 dozen invisible hair nets

57 ditto chemise ditto

1 case assorted old hats

All more or less damaged

Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of the late Mr. Thomas Peate, Esq.

On view on the morning of sale.

On THURSDAY, June 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

At Jesmond-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, the residence of the late W. B. Roberts, Esq.

On Friday, June 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

To Furniture Buyers and others.

Very Superior Drawing-room Suite, in walnut, covered in green satin damask.

Elegant cottage piano-forte, 7 octaves

Handsome wardrobe, with plate-glass centre door (manufactured by Messrs. Wyllie and Lockhead, Glasgow).

Choice electric-plate, and glassware

Choice engravings, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of the late Miss Bowen, 2, Bishopsgate-terrace, Glebe Road.

The furniture and effects of the late W. B. Roberts, Esq.

Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of the late Miss Bowen, 2, Bishopsgate-terrace, Glebe Road.

Embellished piano-forte, 7 octaves.

Large and valuable library of law books, &c.

Catalogues will be issued as speedily as possible.

WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of the late Miss Bowen, 2, Bishopsgate-terrace, Glebe Road.

On an early day.

WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of the late Miss Bowen, 2, Bishopsgate-terrace, Glebe Road.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Sale by Auction, on an early day.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

**FUNERAL.**—The Friends of the late Mr. CHARLES GORMAN, late of the Banking concern, are invited to attend the Funeral of THE MORNING, the 21st, the procession to move from his residence, Paddington-street, Paddington, at 8 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

**FUNERAL.**—A. O. R. F.—The Officers and Brothers of the above Order are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of Br. S. MAWHINNEY'S Wife; the procession to move from her late residence, 73, Princes-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

By order of M. W. S. C. R., T. E. COOKSDRIDGE.

WILLIAM HIGSTROM, F.S.C.R., Supreme Sec.

**FUNERAL.**—The Friends of Mr. SAMUEL MAWHINNEY are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his late departed Wife ELIZABETH, the procession to move from his residence, 73, Princes-street, THIS MORNING, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. REUBEN THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

**ANCIENT ORDER OF ROYAL FORESTERS, COURT FRIENDSHIP.**—The Officers and Members of the above Court are requested to attend the FUNERAL of the deceased Wife of P. C. Br. MAWHINNEY, who moved from her residence, 73, Princes-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Brothers to meet at half-past 2. By order of the M. W. C. R., EDWARD FARRELL.

EDWARD ROFFE, Secretary.

**COURT UNITY, A.O.R.F.**—The Officers and Brothers of the above Court are particularly requested to attend the Funeral of Brother MAWHINNEY'S WIFE. Procurement of tickets, &c., to be made by Mrs. M. W. C. R., 73, Princes-street, at 3 o'clock prompt. By order of the M. W. C. R., John W. JOHNSON, Secretary.

**FUNERAL.**—The Friends of the late Dr. G. WYNNE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, the 21st instant, leaving Parramatta by the 2 o'clock train for Newtown Cemetery. The Friends will meet from the Newtown Station at quarter past 3. JORDAN STAPKES, Undertaker, Marsden-street, Parramatta.

**FUNERAL.**—The Friends of Mr. GABRIEL BENNETT, are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, to move from his residence, Elizabeth-street, Paddington, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at half past 8 o'clock.—JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 93, Hunter-street.—No cards or circulars issued.

**FUNERAL.**—The Friends of the late ANN ELIZABETH ELLIOT, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral; the procession to move from her late residence, Small's Bay, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock.—REUBEN THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

Department of Public Works.

Sydney, 20th June, 1865.

**TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.**—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Date to which Tenders will be received at the Office.

12 o'clock noon,

on Tuesday,

27th June.

W. M. ARNOLD.

**THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY** (London). Capital, £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each.

With power to increase to £2,000,000.

OFFICE.—Manchester-buildings, Liverpool.

22, Castle-street.

The undersigned, being appointed agents for this company, are prepared to undertake all MARINE RISKS, at the lowest current rates.

Losses are payable in Liverpool, London, or Sydney, at the place of the assured, on policies issued from any of the above places.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, agents, 141, Pitt-street.

**VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.** (Established 1849, Capital, £200,000.)

With unlimited liability of shareholders.

**SYDNEY BRANCH**—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Capital £1,600,000. Income, £20,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandises, and ships.

Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims of adjustment paid in Sydney.

FAFFING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

**UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.**

Capital ..... £500,000.

Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS.—Edward Flood, Esq., Chairman.

J. B. Randell, Esq.

John Binny, Esq.

Morris East, Esq.

W. D. Stewart, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON.—Messrs. Bowring, Lambert, and Co.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY**, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.

**MARINE BRANCH**—6, Royal Exchange Avenue.

Capital, £2,000,000.

The undersigned, being appointed agents for the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectus, and all information can be obtained free on application.

E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

**ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.**

Capital, £2,000,000.

Fire Department.

The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.

Lives, Day-laws.

Police are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.

MEDICAL REFERENCE.—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be sent on application to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

**NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—Current Fire rate, and lower Life-rates in Australia.

SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.

Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.

ROBERT HENDERSON, Resident Secretary.

**TURKISH BATH**, Pitt-street.—Gentlemen's Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Ladies' Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Working Men's Bath open daily from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

253, Pitt-street.

**SIX CARTES DE VISITE**, 76, 66, Cases Portraits from 2d. MORRIS and BILLING, 251, Pitt-street.

**AMBROTIOTS**, Cartes-de-Viste, &c., &c., at reduced prices. MILLIGAN'S Portrait Rooms, King-street, near the City Bank. All orders from the colony must be prepaid.

CHARLES BATE and CO. beg to announce to their numerous friends and the public generally that, having disposed of their extensive and centrally situated premises, known as

BRITANNIA HOUSE, 357, George-street,

to the GOVERNMENT for the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICES, the whole of the valuable stock of GENERAL PAPER, &c.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

\* Colonial Tweed Trunks in any quantity always on hand.

G. LOKING.—PRACTICAL TAILOR.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING MANUFACTURER,

and GENERAL CUTTFITTER.

10, GEORGE-STREET.

G. LOKING.—COUNTRY ORDERS promptly executed.

In the

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

will be found a well-secured Stock, principally

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

THE SHIRT and HOSIERY DEPARTMENTS are supplied with every article requisite for gentlemen's attire.

SHIRTS,

TIES,

BRACES, GLOVES, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

THE WHOLESOME MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

presents many advantages to COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS, &c., in getting the exact sizes, shapes, &c., manufactured to order.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

\* Colonial Tweed Trunks in any quantity always on hand.

G. LOKING.—PRACTICAL TAILOR.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING MANUFACTURER,

and GENERAL CUTTFITTER.

10, GEORGE-STREET.

G. LOKING.—COUNTRY ORDERS promptly executed.

WILL BE MADE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

THE PREMISES WILL BE CLOSED THIS DAY, to RE-MAKE and PREPARE THE STOCK for this IMPERATIVE SALE.

RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at 9 a.m.

200 ft. from 100 ft. front, 100 ft. high.

250 ft. from 50 ft. front, 50 ft. high.

200 ft. from 50 ft. front, 50 ft. high.

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